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Rev. Frederick Lynch has been engaged by the society for the coming year to lecture exclusively on peace topics before the churches and religious bodies in the Metropolitan District. We are glad to be able to say that so great has been the demand for his services that his Sundays are entirely taken until late in the fall.

The society has deemed it advisable to call the attention of several well-known educators to the fact that a movement is on foot having for its object the militarizing of the schools of the United States. The movement, it is asserted on high authority, is directed from a central agency, and has no less an object than the establishment of compulsory military drill in the primary and secondary schools of the country. The Warren bill, now under consideration by the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, provides for the lending of arms to the school authorities, and makes a preliminary appropriation of \$100,000 for the purchase of ammunition. This bill is manifestly framed with the expectation that supplementary legislation will be enacted in the several States, and bills calculated to further this object have already appeared before various legislatures. The Cuvillier bill, which was introduced during the last legislative session at Albany, makes military drill compulsory for all boys of twelve years of age and over in the schools of the State, and provides that not less than 24 compulsory drills shall be held during each school term. This bill failed to be reported, the time evidently not having arrived when it was considered favorable for pushing it to a vote. An army officer, who has written a pamphlet on the subject, recently stated at Warrensburg that he believed the project would go through and be in operation in all the States soon. It further contemplates sending army officers at the expense of the Federal Government to the high schools as instructors. The society has appointed a committee to keep watch of the development of the scheme and to take such steps in combating it as conditions may dictate.

In direct opposition to the above measure, though not having it in mind, we sent out during the month of April letters to every public school superintendent in the State of New York, stating that the United States Commissioner of Education, the Hon. P. P. Claxton, was about to issue a bulletin containing material and suggestions for the observance in the schools of the country of May 18 as Peace Day, and offered in behalf of the New York Branch of the American School Peace League to place at their disposal, free of charge, as many copies of the bulletin as could be used to advantage. In response to our offer requests were received for over 6,000 bulletins. In New York city our efforts were upheld and strengthened by a letter sent out from the Department of Education to all principals in the schools of Greater New York, suggesting that the day be observed along the lines mentioned in the bulletin. Applications for membership in the New York Branch of the American School Peace League have been coming into our office with encouraging frequency since the bulletin went out.

We wish to call the attention of all of our members to the adjourned session of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday, June 5, at 4.45 p. m. The meeting is called for the purpose of acting on amendments to our constitution, made imperative by the federation of our society with the other peace societies of the United States.

New Books.

THE FISHERIES ARBITRATION ARGUMENT OF ELIHU ROOT. Edited with an Introduction and Appendix by James Brown Scott. 674 pp., octavo. Price, by mail, \$3.50. Boston: The World Peace Foundation.

It is useless to attempt to make in a brief note any digest of the exhaustive and powerful argument of Senator Root on the Newfoundland Fisheries Controversy before the Hague Tribunal in 1910. It is presented in full in this timely volume, 374 pages of which are devoted to the masterly speech of the Senator, who was the leading counsel for the United States Government. The book is made still more valuable by the illuminating historical introduction by Dr. James Brown Scott, who was one of the counsel for the United States. In an appendix, Dr. Scott has brought together the treaties and correspondence which preceded the arbitration, covering a period of more than a hundred years. The full text of the award is also given. The volume is one that every student of international law and international arbitration will want within easy reach, and that ought to be on the shelves of every important library in the country.

BEYOND WAR. A Chapter in the Natural History of Man. By Vernon L. Kellogg. 172 pp. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1912. Price, \$1.00 net.

In this interesting and convincing volume the author, who is a professor in Leland Stanford University, presents a strong argument for the future peace of the world from the point of view of the biologist. He traces the course of man's evolution from his origin through his various stages of development to the present time. "Glacial man" was the hunter and killer; "man after the ice" shows more skill and cunning and less absolute brute force in his methods of warfare; in "man of history" the instinct for fighting is slowly dying out, "dying naturally for the lack of the stimulus of necessity, and being deliberately slain by the developing and dominating reason and soul of man."

The chapter on "Battles, War, and no War" is particularly well worked out. He takes the old argument that war is a necessary evil, a part of human nature that can never be eradicated, and shows that because human nature is not immutable, but always and ever changing, so surely is war disappearing. "Just as evolution made him (man), with his need, a fighter, and taught him war, so now, with the passing of this need, with the substitution of reason and altruism for instinct and egoism, evolution will make him a man of peace and good-will, and will take war from him."

Mr. Kellogg writes in a style that is clear, forceful, and pleasing, and holds the reader's interest to the end of the volume.

FOUR PHASES OF AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT. Federalism—Democracy—Imperialism—Expansion. By John Bassett Moore, LL. D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1912. 218 pp. Price, \$1.50.

In the four lectures which comprise this volume Professor Moore traces certain phases of the historical development of the United States from the early days of